

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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REPRESENTATIVE CLUBS.
The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Republican Club will be held on Monday evening, February 13, 1922, at the Grand Rapids Hotel. The object of the meeting is to elect officers for the year 1922-23. A full attendance of all interested in Republican club work is requested.

R. A. HAYWARD.
Secy. of Rep. Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. A. HAYWARD.
President of Rep. Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. A. HAYWARD.
President of Rep. Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.

It will be colder and fair today, with light snow.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Like "All Fool's Day" and "All Hallow Eve," St. Valentine's day is a time of license. It is the only day during the year when an anonymous expression of opinion is permissible without incurring the penalty of self-censorship. On that day one can lavish a quarter's worth of sickly sentiment upon a girl who is altogether out of reach and it goes. She attributes it to some other fellow. You can buy a frank, contemptuous, or vituperative valentine with a horrid caricature for two cents and send it to the man whom you loath but cannot lick. The opinions expressed may be extravagant, but there is an infinite satisfaction in anticipating how the receiver will paw the air and rave when he gets it, and even more enjoyment in witnessing his rage. Your landlady, who has appeared callous and unimpassioned, at last laid low in tears. The comic valentine finds the only flaw in her armor. Your employer, whom you secretly hate but before whose eye you tremble, is also winged. You thought him a cold blooded old pachyderm but his awful language when he opens the mail is the wine of the galled jade and an unmistakable evidence that his withers are wrung. As a rule comic valentines are more often sent in jest than in earnest but the receiver is generally red hot and the sender will do well to keep steady. The custom of observing Valentine's day is a very ancient as well as a very silly one but each generation must have its fling at it and the custom will probably last until the end of time.

HELP FOR THE FAIR.

In order to raise funds for Michigan to make an educational exhibit at the World's Fair, the Superintendent of public instruction has requested that the pupils of the various schools hold exercises on Washington's birthday, at which contributions can be made to enable the carrying out of the project. No restriction is made as to the way in which the money is to be obtained, but it is urged that every child be inspired to contribute something, no matter how small the amount may be, so that he may feel that he has an interest in the honor of his native state. Expressly are teachers urged, in filling out the blanks, to make no distinction as to the amount given. "The smallest contribution may be as loyal as the largest." The object is a good one, and will no doubt be met with encouragement and enthusiasm by every teacher. And yet it is humiliating that the great state of Michigan should have to resort to this catch-penny method of getting money enough to enable her to make an exhibition worthy of her great educational system. It's another case of taxing the few for the benefit of the many.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Canadian commissioner now in Washington will seek to form a reciprocal trade treaty on such natural products as will best promote Canadian interests. Her vast forests are a source of wealth only as they can be converted into lumber and the lumber marketed; her production of barley cannot be consumed at home; the wheat production of Manitoba and the dairy products of Quebec are also in excess of home demands, therefore a foreign market must be found. Until the McKinley bill came in force all these products, excepting the products of the forest, were admitted to the United States on a payment of a merely nominal duty, since then other markets have been tried and various shifts made to maintain the prosperity which prevailed prior to the time of closing our doors to their surplus productions. The effects of this act were so marked and detrimental to Canadian prosperity, that during the general election of March, 1891, the political issue between the dominant parties was unlimited reciprocity with the United States. The conservative party, who opposed the measure, won by a scant majority on a promise that manufacturing interests would continue to be protected against American manufacturers, and a reciprocal trade measure on natural products entered into with the United States. Such a measure of reciprocity as this would discriminate against our factory productions and such of our natural products as now successfully compete; add to this a proposal that their surplus productions be admitted free of duty, or at a nominal duty only, and a reciprocal measure would result which would be of incalculable value to Canada, but utterly worthless to us. On such a basis, unless greatly modified, it is doubtful

if closer trade relations will be established with Canada. Certainly the basis of negotiations proposed by them must be made to appear less "juggled" before any agreement can be entered into.

MICHIGAN SMALL FRUITS.

The bulletin issued by the horticultural department of the State Agricultural college, and having for its subject "Fruits," is at hand, and is a carefully prepared pamphlet on the work that has been done at the experiment station, South Haven, on the shore of Lake Michigan. A detailed account is given of the success or failure in handling the different varieties of berries, currants, grapes, and so on, as well as an account of the economies, both animal and vegetable, of Michigan fruits. Of strawberries, the Alpha variety seems to have maintained its position as one of the most desirable very early berries, while the Enhance has proved itself without a peer as a market variety, a dozen plants having produced more than three hundred ounces of fruit. The report is full of important information to would-be growers of small fruits.

OLD TURNER'S PLAN.

The chilly reception with which the Cook well contract is received by the city fathers and the evident sentiment in favor of going up the river for a water supply will result in the presentation of some figures to the common council tonight. Some time ago Alderman Turner argued in favor of building an intake in the river above the soldiers' home and connecting it with the city pumps by a large conduit. In accordance with instructions City Engineer Collier has prepared some estimates of cost for mains capable of furnishing twelve, fifteen and twenty million gallons respectively every twenty-four hours. The sizes of these mains are respectively fifty-two, fifty-eight and sixty-two inches in diameter and the approximate costs range between \$170,000 and \$224,000. Mains of these diameters would convey a much larger quantity of water than is specified, under pressure, but such is not the plan. It is the intention at least for some years to come, to bring the water to the city pumps at a comparatively low pressure, but it is not at all improbable that some day the whole pumping outfit will be removed to a point near the source of supply if the council sees fit to go up the river where it is safe from contamination. The length of the proposed conduit is 15,000 feet measuring from the present pump-house. It is urged that with this main in place, galleries could be constructed at the foot of the bluffs on the west side, for the purpose of collecting the outflow of the springs in that locality and this water could be conveyed into the supply main by lateral pipes. If this supply is insufficient the river water can be used to make up the deficit. The council is divided upon this all important question and as each faction is strongly opinionated some animated discussions are expected to follow the introduction of this new plan.

YESTERDAY'S social session of the Press club was conspicuous for the prevalence of good cheer and a spirit of cordial fraternity. The lady members, in a thoughtful and thoroughly womanly manner, sent a delegation from their number, and it presented the "season" a beautiful token of respect in the form of a cluster of roses entwined about a pipe. They retired without saying a word, amid the mingled expressions of surprise and delight that sprang from the lips of the male members. As a great, big, sympathetic family the Press club is incomparably the foremost. The sisters enjoy the fullest measure of respect and confidence from their brothers.

DATING from this evening the agitation of the question of water supply will assume a new aspect. The common council seems to be a lethargic body which moves best when actuated by passion, prejudice or opposition. Let some lone project be brought before it and it is likely to grow gray and accumulate moss and barnacles before any disposition is made of it. Oppose it, and doughty champions will rise up in the most unexpected places who will take off their coats and move heaven and earth to put it through. The water question has been such a project.

THERE is one man who will be supremely happy on Washington's birthday. James W. Scott of the Chicago Herald will entertain the American congress in his magnificent newspaper building. Why he will be happy lies in the fact that he is the first and only American publisher who has the immeasurable nerve to undertake the stupendous task of filling the American congress with champagne.

SPRINGEN'S hopes are all based on a frail twine. The democrats will ultimately find themselves holding on to a rope of sand. The tariff is in need of so tinkering and the quicker this becomes noted abroad in congress the better for the nation.

New Jersey seems to be a Mecca towards which misery and disaster travel. In the summer it is afflicted with mosquitoes; in the winter the small-pox rages. Added to these, it is most of the time democratic.

The Prince of Wales and family will forego any further formal mourning for the late Duke of Clarence. Considering the intrinsic value of the dead hair, the resolution is a wise one.

The split in the New York democracy admirably illustrates the geometrical concept of an angle of 180 degrees.

At last whisky has scored a victory over the Kelsey cure. It failed to kill

young Fair, after a fair trial, while the bi-chemical treatment knocked him out in the first round.

WILSON BARRETT says that "art is the quest of beauty." This explains why art is so rarely seen in company with the members of the dramatic profession.

MR. DE HAVEN is one of the happiest before and after sandwich-and-coffee speakers in Grand Rapids. He is the Deputy of the city.

New York should exhibit Dave Hill's nerve at the World's Fair as an example of the infinite possibilities of the Empire state.

The democrat majority in congress is gradually dividing itself up into factions of one man each.

TEXAS is solid for Hill. That is just the sort of political sentiment one would expect from Texas.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

"The History of David Greive," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. The announcement that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has written another book will delight all lovers of "The House of Mirth." The story is that of an English lad who, hampered from birth by the bad blood of his mother, passes through much of storm and stress to a noble manhood. Mrs. Ward treats dangerously near the shores of religious discussions several times, and the book is also made a background upon which to throw what she knows of French art and artists, but the story is one of intensest interest from beginning to end. McMillan & Co., publishers. For sale by Eaton, Lyon & Co. Price, \$1.00.

The Cup Bearer is a new illustrated monthly magazine for young people, edited by Helen Van Anden. The only journal of the kind. Filled with bright, original stories, poems, games, etc. Review of good books a special feature for parents. Everybody ought to read The Cup Bearer and see how delightful, interesting, and profitable children's literature may be without slang, excitement or startling plots. This is just what is wanted for children of all ages. Send 5 cents for a sample copy, or \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Address New Era Publishing company, 333 Burling street, Chicago.

Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag. By Caroline Lee Hens. This gifted and delectable popular writer has written so many books that indeed she never produced an indifferent one, and that it would be a thankless task to compare the present fascinating story with any one of her other charming literary efforts. It is full of quaint sayings and homely advice of true southern character, and is now published in "Peterson's New Twenty-five Cent Series" of choice fiction which numbers one hundred volumes, and a complete list of them will be sent to any address, and when not to be had of your bookseller, copies will be sent by mail on receipt of retail price by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. BLAND'S BILL.

The free coinage bill was ordered reported to the house Wednesday by a vote of 8 to 5 in the committee. The full provisions of the measure are as follows:

The unit of value in the United States shall be the standard silver dollar as now coined, consisting of 412 2/3 grains standard silver or the gold dollar of 23.10 grains standard gold; that the standard gold and silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of \$100 or more of standard fineness shall be entitled to have the same struck into any authorized standard coins of the United States free of charge at the mint of the United States, or the owner of the bullion may deposit the same at such mint, receiving therefor coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited, and the bullion thereupon shall become the property of the government. That the coin notes so issued shall be in denominations not less than one dollar nor more than \$1000 and shall be a legal tender in like manner and be invested with the same monetary uses as the standard gold and silver coins of the United States. That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to issue or re-issue gold or silver certificates or treasury notes provided for in the act of July 14, 1890, entitled, "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes." That all such certificates and treasury notes when received in the treasury shall be canceled and destroyed and coin notes provided for in the first section of this act shall be issued in lieu of the certificates and treasury notes so canceled and destroyed; provided that anything herein shall be construed to change, modify or alter the legal tender of such certificates or notes now issued.

Sec. 3.—That the coin notes herein authorized may be redeemed, but the amount at any time outstanding shall not be greater or less than the value of the coin and the bullion as coined value in the treasury. That the said coin notes shall be redeemed in coin on demand at the treasury, or any sub-treasury of the United States, and the bullion deposited may be coined as fast as may be necessary for such redemption.

Sec. 4.—That any holder of any full legal tender gold or silver coins of the United States to the amount of \$10 or more, may deposit the same at the treasury, or any sub-treasury of the United States, and receive therefor coin notes herein authorized.

Sec. 5.—That the act of July 14, 1890, heretofore cited, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6.—That as soon as France shall reopen her mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at her present ratio, namely, 155 pounds of silver to be worth one pound of gold. That, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to immediately make public proclamation of that fact, whereupon the said ratio shall be the legal ratio in the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains of standard silver and the law relating to the standard silver dollar of 412 2/3 grains standard silver shall be applicable to the new dollar of 400 grains standard silver. That the silver dollars of 412 2/3 grains then in the treasury or thereafter coming into the treasury shall immediately and as fast as practicable be coined into dollars of 400 grains standard silver. Any grain or engraving arising therefrom shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 7.—That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

ORIGIN OF A FONTUNE.

The Wealth of a British Peerage Comes from Wine.

It is known as American are the greatest appreciation and consumers of Madeira wine, says the New York Record. It may interest them to learn that Lady Thomson, the wife of the eminent scientist, Sir William Thomson, who was created a peer of the British realm last New Year's day, is the daughter of the well-known Funchal wine merchant, Charles R. Blandy, now dead. When the old man attached the Madeira vineyards in 1825 Mr. Blandy, under the impression that the vines would never recover, invested over five hundred thousand pounds sterling in buying up all the good vines that he could lay his hands upon and eventually accumulated some eight or ten thousand pipes of choice varieties, ranging in value from two hundred dollars to two thousand dollars apiece. To lodge his wine Mr. Blandy was forced to purchase no less than forty buildings, among them being the Funchal theater, which he ruthlessly transformed into a storeroom. It was here that I had an opportunity of testing when last at Funchal a Madeira of the year 1760. The gem of the entire collection, however, was a rare Sao Martinho Verdelho, rather more than fifty years of age, and possessed of a wonderful perfume. Old Mr. Blandy, who was a man of most genial and hospitable disposition, has now been dead for several years, and it is the fortune realized by him in the Madeira wine trade, and which he bequeathed to his daughter, Lady Thomson, that will enable her husband, the learned president of the Royal society, to maintain with befitting dignity his new title.

THE MAN OF FORTY.

The Best Part of His Life is Yet to Come.

The best half of life is in front of the man of forty, if he be anything of a man, says a writer in Vlek's Illustrated Magazine. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master, and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with a calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new and the nature so fresh as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life, and who has made some headway towards comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staleness in life and its duties he cannot understand. Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasure of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.

STORY OF A HEAD.

A Perfect Likeness in Wood of a Japanese Ancestor.

The model of a decapitated head in the museum of the university of Pennsylvania has an interesting history. In the year 1899 Count Okuma, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, was attacked by a young fanatic while in his carriage in the streets of Tokio. A bomb was thrown into the carriage, which exploded and injured the right leg of the minister so that amputation was necessary. The man then attempted to kill himself, but was prevented by the police and taken to prison, where he was executed by decapitation. At the time of his arrest an officer struck the man on the head with a saber. An ingenious and expert wood carver, Hansom, saw the head and studied it so faithfully that he produced this copy. The covering is a species of lacquer, and each separate hair of the head is inserted in a cavity made for it with a small drill. The head was purchased from the artist by Dr. Edward H. Williams, and by him presented to the museum. The beautiful model of a Japanese man, exhibited by Dr. Williams in his collection of Japanese art displayed last winter at the Academy of Fine Arts, was the work of the same artist.

HER UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE

This Young Lady Thought the Waiter's Thumb Was a Chocolate Rebin.

It was at her first dinner party, says the Rochester Democrat. She was naturally a little nervous, but everything went off well and she soon became more at ease and talked rather brilliantly to those around her.

The dessert was being served and the stately colored waiters were engaged in passing those funny little frosted cakes which seem indispensable to the proper service and dignified of ice. They were cakes with pink frosting.

The waiter came to where the bud sat and presented them. She looked them over and said: "I don't care for any."

The waiter was about to pass on when she saw what she thought was an éclair on the side of the dish furthest from her.

"Yes, I will, too," she said, reaching over for the éclair. "There is one with chocolate on it." "Beg pardon, miss," said the waiter, as he tried to pick the chocolate-covered cake up. "Beg pardon, but that's my thumb."

Some Hinting of Horror.

It is well known that horses can hear deep sounds which men cannot. For days previous to the earthquake in the Riviera the horses there showed every symptom of abject fear, which continued without any change of character till the fury of the convulsion broke forth. But not till a few seconds before the earth began to quake did human beings hear any sounds, while it is extremely probable that the horses heard the subterranean noises for two or three days previously.

Amount as high as Two Thousand.

A velocity as high as two thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven feet per second has been obtained by a projectile from a rapid-fire gun. This is at the rate of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight miles an hour. It is the highest velocity yet recorded.

A SUGAR PANIC.

Some Unpleasant Women are Likely to Contaminate Their Progeny.

Society leaders must face another danger. This time it is a Pittsburgh doctor who cautions young women against entering society because of physiological reasons. "Women de-

votes to sexual drifts," he informs a Dispatch representative. "Very often suffer from a peculiar throat trouble as a direct result of their society affiliations. It is not caused by decollete dresses, as might be supposed, either, or the rapid transitions from hot rooms to the cool outer air, although these things are not conducive to robust health. The affection I refer to comes from a straining of the vocal cords, and often takes on the form of tonsillitis. Anyone who has attended a half-dozen fashionable receptions, and especially those at which women only are present, must have noticed how the clamor of many tongues in crowded rooms makes it necessary for one to raise the voice to be heard. The fact is that when fifty or one hundred women meet in a parlor, often a ridiculously small room for such a gathering, the average woman who wants to get a word in even edgewise must shout at the top of her voice. Let her keep this up for half an hour in a generally overheated atmosphere and her throat is bound to suffer. When she gets home she feels as if she had caught cold, and very likely for a day or two after she will have an aching in her throat which she will blame on the abominable climate, that stupid girl Jimmie, who would have the dining room window open, or some other innocent thing or person. She is literally paying the price for making Rome howl, and I tell her so when she comes to me and wants me to diagnose her gripe in her symptoms."

IMMENSE INDIAN FORTUNES.

Decendence of the Habit of Hoarding Vast Sums of Money.

The ancient oriental passion for hoarding appears, from F. C. Harrison's elaborate article on the circulation of the rupee in the Economic Journal (Macmillan), to be gradually disappearing, and is now believed to be mainly confined to the old wealthy families and princes. The original cause, fear of civil tumult, has passed away, and the presence of an increasing market for investment, the sweet simplicity of the four-per-cent, of family misfortunes, sooner or later have the effect of emptying the family vault. Notable instances of the dissipation of large hoards have occurred in recent years. The maharaja of Gwalior, a Maharatta chief, lent the government upward of thirty million rupees, of which all but three million were in native coin. The maharaja of Burdwan's accumulation (principally of sicca rupees) has disappeared in litigation and investment, and recently large hoards of Arcot rupees from Madras and Chikil rupees from Kashmir have passed into our hands. In Bengal several considerable hoards of sicca rupees have been found to exist in the houses of wealthy landholders on the occasion of their property passing into the control of the court of wards. Mr. Harrison estimates the annual quasi-permanent disappearance of government rupees due to this cause as now less than five million, and would put it even lower if there were not reason to believe that in southern India the priestly trustees of the temples still accumulate the offerings of pilgrims.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

Where It Originated—It Is Stronger Than Metal Thread.

Look carefully under her abdomen and near the tip you will see six little nipples. Under these nipples, inside her body, there are special glands in which a kind of gum is secreted, and this dries when it comes into the air. This gum forms a stiften thread, from which the spider builds her web. The nipples, which are called "apiparata," have not merely one opening, but are pierced with at least a hundred holes, and when the spider begins her web more than six hundred separate strands go to make up a single thread.

According to computation, based upon the fact that a fiber only one four-thousandth part of an inch in diameter will sustain fifty-four grains, a bar of spider's silk an inch in diameter will support a weight of seventy-four tons. In other words, according to the Kansas Farmer, spider's silk has nearly three times the supporting strength of iron.

A Creeping Bowlder.

Savants are invited to solve the problem of how a bowlder, weighing over ten tons, can travel a distance of forty feet in twenty years without human agency. The stone is in West Hill pond, in the town of Winchester, about four miles from Winsted, Conn., and for years it has been a sort of boundary mark. Recent surveys show that it is not where it was ten years ago by several feet. The water in the pond is ten feet below its natural level and the rock is partly out of water. In front of it a heap of stones and gravel has been forced up as it has moved onward, and in its rear is a deep channel through which the rock plowed its way. Many level-headed and truthful persons say they have known of this phenomenon for twenty years.

England's Frozen Meat Imports.

The importation of frozen meat into England is increasing year by year. From 15 to 20 per cent of all the mutton consumed in the British Isles comes from New Zealand and the River Plate, to say nothing of other sources of supply. Last year New Zealand sent nearly 2,000,000 and the Plate more than 1,000,000 carcasses. Australia is expected to be the front. In three years its exports of carcasses have risen from 90,000 to 240,000, and there is no doubt that the business in a very few years will assume vast proportions. Sheep raising has also been begun in the Falkland Islands which exported 24,000 carcasses last year as a beginning. The whole of this trade has sprung up in less than ten years. What it may be ten years hence can scarcely be guessed.

BEECHER AS A BOY.

How the Great Preacher Appeared at the Age of Seven.

My first meeting with Henry Ward Beecher was in the early part of May, 1850. He was a classmate of a brother of mine in Amherst college, and very close friends. The two were just out of their freshman year when, together with another college classmate, they walked from Amherst to my father's house at West Acton for their spring vacation. writes Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in a paper on "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him." In the Ladies Home Journal. At that time young Beecher was not quite seventeen years old, but as young and bright as his appearance. That no one would have thought him more than fifteen or sixteen years of age was usually acknowledged and pointedly befitful. For that reason

my memory cannot be brought to bear to remember or make the young man comfortable. But whatever his faults were, and his singularly smooth and his laughing, merry eyes, his quick humor and his quick response were displayed all evening.

Before the first evening he spent at our house had passed some of the family folk him to be a stranger.

My father was seated with some of his patients when the young man arrived, but returned in the evening when all were laughing heartily at some story Henry had just told. Father stood in the doorway, tall, dignified and somewhat stern at such a laugh. When some other person came in later at once introduced him to the family.

Little by little the same circle of friends which had surrounded the young man's father, and long before it was time to retire they were telling each other the stories as cheerfully as if they were boys together.

When, at length, the "good night" were exchanged, I left father and mother by the fire, while I made some preparations for breakfast.

As I returned to the room father was saying:

"Well, he is smart. He'll make his mark in the world if he lives."

"Who, father?" I asked.

"Why, that young Beecher."

Such was Henry Ward Beecher when I first saw him; and, truth to tell, he was not remarkable for his beauty.

A LUCKY PLANT.

Necessary Was Supposed to Preserve Map and Property.

In the south of Europe the rosemary has long had magic properties ascribed to it, says All the Year Round. The Spanish ladies used to wear it as an antidote against the evil eye, and the Portuguese called it the Virgin plant, and dedicated it to the fairies. The idea of the antidote may have been due to a confusion of the name with that of the Virgin; but, as a matter of fact, the "Rosmarinus" is frequently mentioned by old Latin writers, including Horace and Ovid. The name came from the fondness of the plant for the seashore, where it often gets sprinkled with the "foe" or dew of the sea, that is to say, sea spray. Another cause of confusion, perhaps, was that the leaves of the plant somewhat resemble those of the juniper, which in medieval times was held sacred to the Virgin Mary.

In the island of Crete, it is said, a bride dressed for the wedding still calls, last of all, for a sprig of rosemary to bring her luck. And now we come to find rosemary in close association with both marriage and death, just as the hyacinth was, and perhaps still is, among the Greeks. It is interesting to trace the connection by which the same plant came to have two such different uses.

One of the earliest mentions of rosemary in English literature is in a poem of the fourteenth century, called "The Glorious Rosemary," which begins thus:

"This herb is called rosemary,
Of virtue that is good and true;
But all the virtues tell I am,
Nor, I trow, an earthly man."

OLD AGE OF RIVERS.

They Are All Comparatively Recent in Their Present Form.

It takes a long time for rivers to pass through maturity and reach old age, and during this time it is doubtful if the surface of the land will remain in its position. Geological processes of elevation and depression are almost constantly in operation, says a writer in Goldwater's Geographical Magazine. That lands sink and rise by slow oscillations is abundantly proved on all coasts, and particularly on our own. Since the glacial epoch there have been several such movements on the New England coast. Every elevation gives the rivers new work to do, and for the time rejuvenates them, or at least revives them so that old age seems to be not an actual condition of rivers, though it can be readily conceived, and must result if the land remains still long enough for its attainment. No truly old river is known, though in years most North American rivers are vastly old. The hills of New England are mountains worn to their roots and thousands of feet of rock have been removed from above them, yet the rivers of New England are scarcely mature in topographical form. There seem good evidence that these hills have been in the last of old rivers and that the region was once worn down to almost a plain or a pene plain, and traversed by sluggish streams, with little sediment, flowing in broad, low valleys. An elevation of not very ancient date, geologically speaking, revived these old streams, which now are starting on a new cycle.

Rhinoscerus Horns.

The horn of the rhinoscerus is nothing more than a protuberance composed of agglutinated hair. Cut it in two, and examining its structure under the microscope, it will be found that it is made up entirely of little tubes resembling hair tubes. Of course, these are not themselves hair, but the structure is the same. The horns of the African rhinoscerus sometimes grow to the length of four feet. From them the Dutch boars make ramrods and other articles.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me that 'it would last longer; and I might like it as well as Hood's.'"

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling very nervous with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in company with me. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELIZA A. GARY, at Yonkers-on-Hudson, Boston.

Hood's

Said by all Druggists. 25¢ per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apoltonville, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar